

## Obituaries

## Stanton Griffis, 87, Served As Envoy Under Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Former Ambassador Stanton Griffis, 87, who was burned in a hotel fire earlier this month, died in a hospital late last night.

Mr. Griffis had been a diplomat, investment banker, author and business executive.

He was hospitalized Aug. 13 suffering from smoke inhalation and burns after an early morning fire in his room at New York's Hotel Pierre.

From 1947 to 1953 Mr. Griffis served as U.S. ambassador to Poland, Egypt, Argentina and Spain. During World War II, he was a special envoy for President Franklin D. Roosevelt to the governments of Britain, Sweden, Finland, Spain and Portugal.

His World War II service also included a year as chief of the unstaffed branch of the Office War Information's Motion Picture Bureau.

In 1944 and 1945, he was commander of the American Red Cross in the Pacific Ocean areas.

Philip L. Rhodes

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Philip L. Rhodes, 79, a naval architect and marine engineer who designed the 12-meter yacht "Weatherly," successful defender of the America's Cup in 1963, died Wednesday in New Rochelle Hospital.

Mr. Rhodes was president of the corporation that bears his name. A number of famous ocean-racing yachts and one-design sailboats have come from his drawing board. His off-shore champions included such boats as Carina, Hother and Caper.

His organization was successor to Cox & Stevens, Inc., which was founded in 1905. The firm developed designs and plans for several classes of minesweepers for

## Pompidou Ex-Minister Drops Election Bid

PARIS, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—Raymond Marcellin, Interior Minister under President Georges Pompidou, and several other former ministers of the late President's government have decided not to seek election in special parliamentary elections next month, it was announced today.

However, former Prime Minister Pierre Messmer and five other ministers under Mr. Pompidou will seek to regain their seats on Sept. 29. All had relinquished their National Assembly seats on being appointed to the Pompidou Cabinet, in accord with the French Constitution.

the Navy. During World War II, Mr. Rhodes employed a staff of 500, doing work on no fewer than 700 vessels for governmental agencies and allied countries.

## Isidor Bieber

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Isidor Bieber, 86, owner and breeder of racehorses, died yesterday in a nursing home in Hollywood, Fla.

Mr. Bieber was long a partner with Hirsch Jacobs, a trainer who was said to have saddled more winners than anyone else in thoroughbred racing. Mr. Jacobs died in 1970.

Mr. Bieber's horses included Hall to Reason, the Preakness winner in 1965, and Hall to All.

## Saigon Claims Attack Cost Enemy Forces 105 Casualties

SAIGON, Aug. 30 (AP).—The Saigon command claimed today that 105 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed in a battle in southwestern Binh Thuan Province in the Central Highlands, about 210 miles northeast of Saigon.

La Col. Le Trung Hien, chief spokesman for the command, said that Communist-led forces, moving under a 1,000-round heavy artillery barrage at dawn yesterday, assaulted a government infantry battalion of 400 troops, about three miles northeast of the Plei Me base camp.

The command said that the government battalion was supported by heavy artillery and air strikes and that the attack was repulsed.

Initial reports listed government casualties as 15 killed and 54 wounded, Col. Hien said.

Heavy Shelling

Along the northern coast, just below Danang, the command said that Communist-led forces fired more than 1,300 artillery shells into government positions around the district town of Dae Duc.

The command said that a government soldier was killed and 18 were wounded.

Military sources said that the aim of the Communist command is to improve its military position, to extend zones of control and to undermine the Saigon government's national economy.

Garrison Shelled

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Rebel gunners fired 300 rounds



Stanton Griffis, shown in 1951.

## Park Warns Japan Over Murder Case

## President Calls In Tokyo's Ambassador

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Relations between Japan and South Korea took a turn for the worse today with an unusual personal warning by Korean President Chung Hee Park.

Summoning the Japanese ambassador to the presidential mansion in Seoul, Mr. Park expressed dissatisfaction with Japan's investigation of the background of the assassination attempt on him in which his wife was killed on Aug. 15. He demanded that Tokyo control what he called "criminal groups" in Japan working for his overthrow.

After the meeting, Ambassador Torao Ushiroki told newsmen, "I regard this as the greatest sort of warning."

It is very unusual for Mr. Park to initiate diplomatic business with ambassadors. In this case, he employed Foreign Minister Kim Dong Jo as interpreter for the 40-minute meeting.

The alleged assassin has been identified as Mun So Kwang, a 22-year-old Korean living in Osaka, Japan. South Korean authorities have charged that Mr. Mun was acting on instructions from North Korean agents associated with a North Korean-oriented association of Korean residents in Japan.

So far, Japan has narrowly limited its investigation to violations of domestic laws such as the false Japanese passport and stolen Japanese police pistol allegedly used by Mr. Mun.

Japanese police officials have said that residents of Japan will not be turned over to the South Korean government if extradition is formally demanded. Other officials have said there will be no interference with legal political activities of Korean Communist or nationalist groups here which oppose the Park government.

In an appearance here today before the Foreign Correspondents Club, Japanese Foreign Minister Toshio Kimura said South Korean reports on the assassination were "not substantiated variance" from those of Japanese police. He said Japan will pursue the case "as far as Japanese domestic law permits."

59 Lost Off Korea

SEOUL, Aug. 30 (AP).—Police said today that 59 Korean fishermen were either drowned or missing after five boats were battered by tropical storms yesterday.



PLENTY OF DRIVE LEFT—"Age don't mean nothing," says Roy Rawlins (left) of Stockton, Calif., to the motor vehicle department examiner as he receives his full four-year driving license with no restrictions. Banal? Maybe, but Mr. Rawlins is 104 years old.

## North Korea Chided Over Luxury Saunas

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Through its embassy here, North Korea has ordered five super-luxury saunas complete with stereos, carpets and padded furniture for \$23,000, an official of the Tylosa Sama Co. said today.

Sven-Olof Jansson, manager of the firm, said: "It is upsetting to find out that the so-called Socialists use the people's money on things like this, especially after all their cheap propaganda on how great they are."

Mr. Jansson said that the North Koreans may cancel their July order because of his revelation today, "but I feel that it is more important to disclose the falseness and the propaganda lies that are spread by many Socialist countries."

He added that the North Koreans could have gotten ordinary saunas with plain wooden walls for one-fifth the \$23,000 outlay.

## 'No Deal' Pledged In Abduction of Echeverria Kin

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Aug. 30 (AP).—The government said yesterday that it will not negotiate with the kidnappers of the 83-year-old father-in-law of President Luis Echeverria because it "does not make deals with criminals."

Officials would not comment on a report that the kidnappers had demanded \$1.6 million and the release of "political prisoners" in exchange for Jose Zulo Hernandez.

The police and the army set up roadblocks at major junctions and on the highways leading out of Guadalajara after Zulo Hernandez was seized Wednesday morning at one of the city's busiest intersections, a few blocks from the Jalisco state government headquarters.

A report said notes left in various parts of the city identified the kidnappers as members of the People's Armed Revolutionary Front, which kidnapped U.S. Consul-General Terrance Leahy last year. The state government denied the report but it was recalled that officials had issued a false denial of a similar report when Mr. Leahy was abducted.

There was no comment by Mr. Echeverria.

## Soyuz Night Landing Called Part of Plan, Not Emergency

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 (AP).—The head of Soviet cosmonaut training indicated today that the precedent-breaking night landing of Soyuz-15 was part of its regular flight plan and not an abrupt end to a shot that failed in its primary mission, as some Western space experts believe.

"There is no doubt that it is more convenient to land in the daytime," Maj. Gen. Vladimir Shatalov was quoted as saying in the Communist party paper Pravda. "But flights are becoming more regular. This is our work and we must do it in any conditions, including the landing."

Besides that, by tying the landing to a definite time of the day, we set in advance rigid conditions for the starting crew. The task was to prove that it is possible to work at night as efficiently as in day. I think the crew of the Soyuz spacecraft has proved that."

Routine Landing

The major Soviet newspapers outlined in great detail the return of the Soyuz-15, stressing that it was a normal, routine landing although under rain conditions. They reported that the crew was well and intended to return to Moscow today.

But there was no mention of any attempt to link up with the orbiting Salyut-3 space station, considered by some experts to be the main reason for the flight, and there were none of the usual references to a "successful flight."

Western specialists expressed the belief that the Soyuz ship may have been damaged during attempts to dock with the Salyut, forcing the cosmonauts, Lt. Col. Gennady Sarafanov and Col. Lev Demin to return to earth Wednesday night after only about 50 hours in space.

The Soviet press did not report on the results of the flight. It said only that the two cosmonauts were preparing for meetings at Star City, the Soviet space complex near Moscow.

The Navy fell 14 per cent below its objective, recruiting 11,500 men and sailors last month. The Army also slipped, but only by 4 per cent. It signed up 20,000 volunteers. The Air Force hit 101 per cent of its goal with 7,480 recruits. The Marine Corps made its quota with 6,250.

On the night landing, the Soviet labor newspaper, 'Trud,' commented:

"If a spaceship makes landings only during the day, then this fact will lead to severe limitations on the schedule of space flights."

Previously, Trud said that the length and programs of space flights had to be adjusted to make sure the capsules landed on the plains of the Kazakhstan Steppe during the day.

"With the increasing number of space flights, such limitations are becoming a serious brake to their development," Trud said.

It noted that Soyuz-10 landed at dawn, "between day and night," and said that the crew of Soyuz-14, the last previous space shot, tested orientation of the space ship for return at night.

"This is a continuation of those experiments," Trud said.

## Enlistment Lags For U.S. Navy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP).—The Navy failed to meet its recruiting objective last month for the first time since January, the Pentagon has reported.

A spokesman suggested that this was because the Navy is choosy about the men it accepts as volunteers. "The Navy continues to emphasize high-quality standards," he said. "There is no intention to compromise these high standards in order to meet numerical goals."

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**SWITZERLAND: Outdoor Sculpture Show Stirs Up Storm in Geneva**

GENEVA (NYT).—Eighteen modern sculptures that are temporarily on public display in the principal shopping district and its adjoining lakeside promenade have driven many of this conservative city's citizens into a state of frenzy.

"Just collecting rubbish," "a junk-collector's delight," and "a nightmare of ugliness" are some of the comments expressing the

majority view that have greeted the "Sculptures in the City" exhibition of works by contemporary Swiss artists.

Such comments explain why Rainer Mason, an official of Geneva's Museum of Art and History, has no hesitation in describing the citizenry's reaction to its enforced exposure to modern art as "negative, even hostile."

But he is satisfied that the

organizers have achieved the basic aim they had when taking into the street the works of welded iron and steel, stone, concrete, wood and other materials that leave most passers-by gasping in bewilderment.

An opportunity "We wanted to give people who never go into a museum an opportunity to see these works and to arouse their interest," he said.

The interest that was sparked was almost more than had been bargained for by the exhibition sponsors, a 200-member association of Geneva residents that would like to provide the city with a museum of modern art. The Vigilantes, a local right-wing political party, made an issue of the exhibition in the municipal council, denouncing the city's officials for having permitted the "public display of such horrors."

But with only three Vigilantes

supporting the motion of censure in the 80-member council, the attempt to force the removal of the exhibition fell flat. As a result, it will live out its assigned three months by continuing until Sept. 15.

None of the non-Vigilante councilors wanted the artistic merits of the sculptures. They stayed on safe ground by defending the exhibition as a laudable attempt to provoke a public discussion of art.

Answers Need Similarly, many of the citizens who defended the exhibition mostly praise the attempt to arouse public interest in art issues rather than the merits of the works on display. The exhibition, one defender wrote, answers a need to "break through the barriers of a cultural ghetto by putting the modern works in full view."

While some defenders do see

"strength and warmth" and "exciting new forms" in the sculptures, others merely counter-attack the detractors by accusing them of being money-grubbing ignoramuses who "reject anything they do not understand."

In the letters-to-the-editor columns of the local newspapers, most writers put sarcastic quotation marks around the word art—if they use it at all—when giving their impression of the stark, long steel tubes, massive rust-colored iron structures and gaily painted abstract forms that are typical of the collection.

But the quarrel over what is art is of no concern to the ardent admirers of the biggest of the exhibits, a 16-foot-high mass of welded and bolted iron that is just off the Mont Blanc Bridge where the Rhone River leaves the Lake of Geneva.

Given the name "Grand Bos" by its creator, Bernhard Lugin-

buhl, this dig at big business in the recognizable shape of a safe provides the city's children with a slide that has won their unanimous endorsement.

The slide, apparently, is a symbolic escape exit from the cell-like safe representing the business world. But as the art critic of a Geneva daily put it, the children have "taken over the Big Bos without a thought of the symbol of the capitalist prison."

Some shoppers appear not to notice the exhibits, either because they have become accustomed to them or because the works are not recognized as art but are seen only as more sidewalk obstacles to be avoided. The other day an elegantly dressed woman with a small dog on a lead appeared completely oblivious, while chatting with a woman companion, that her pet had mistaken one of the exhibits for a fire hydrant.

**Making Statue Out of Mountain**

CRAZY HORSE, S.D., Aug. 30 (AP).—Kornak Ziolkowski, 66, is a sculptor on a monumental scale. For 28 years, he has been using jackhammers and bulldozers to turn a 563-foot mountain into a representation of the Sioux Indian chief Crazy Horse.

Ziolkowski hopes he'll have time to finish what would be the world's largest sculpture. "Just give me seven more years," he says.

The artist worked alone at first. Now eight of his ten children help him. "Why do I do it?" Ziolkowski asks. "What else would I do with me life—sit around, will beer and play golf?"

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## ART IN MUNICH

## The Big Show Lives Up to Its Billing

By Susan Heller Anderson

MUNICH (UPI)—As Europe's largest museum-sponsored art show enters its second quarter, the Grosses Kunstausstellung cranks more than 1,500 drawings, paintings and sculptures into the Haus der Kunst, where they fill a wing of this mammoth structure, overflowing into side rooms and hallways.

Living up to its billing, the Big Art Show is grand in size. But it is narrow in scope and innovation, changing not even the most conservative deviation from traditional forms and materials. Yet despite the size of the exhibit and its ultimate goal—sales—the quality, quantity ratio is surprisingly high.

Although artists represented come from anywhere between Yugoslavia and the United States, this is primarily a national exhibition and a reflection of the current trends in modern German art. On display are works from three organizations: the New Group, young, lesser-known artists; the New Munich Artists' Union, older, more established painters and sculptors; and the Secession, a mélange of the first two groups.

## Sage and Wrinkles

In the mirror of contemporary art, both the Secession and New Munich Artists' Union show their sage and wrinkles. While the New Group emerges fresh-faced and vigorous, but even their image is amazingly prim and inhibited for a group most of whose members are under 35. This impression may result from the group's decision to submit only drawings this year.

Historically, the drawing has been merely a blueprint for larger works, only recently coming into its own as an art form. As perhaps the least exuberant and most cerebral form, drawing can expose an artist's creative process, bringing the viewer into the nucleus of the work and requiring an intellectual effort as well as a sensory response. Its transparency demands perfection of line and detail that paintings can skip over. Draftsmanship, being a very large cornerstone in German training, this exhibit dazzles in its technical excellence.

The subject matter, on the other hand, is what one has come to expect from young artists—sex, violence, sex-and-violence, juke-

warm political protest, and homophonic social message. Preoccupation with death is seen in many forms, with skeletons, diseased corpses and grotesque cripples littering the museum walls. In the New Group section, a compartmentalized scene of dismembered bodies by Roland Dörfler is entitled, simply, "Landscape." Heinz Knoke's "Speaker" represents the universal dictator, a hollow-cheeked, cadaver-like head resembling Hitler, barking commands to the world, the cancer of corruption having eaten away part of his face.

## Silent Scream

A silent scream of anguish shatters the museum hush. Helmut Lander's "Sinai 1." Next to this powerful drawing, Heinz Otto Lange's halcyon "Seashells," one of the few still lifes. The intricacy in C.A. Breidinger's "Roman Afternoon" proves that precision can convey sensuality, but at the expense of the abandon and expansiveness that painting permits. At best, an interaction of line and space excites the imagination on seeing Mac Zimmermann's "August 1973 Formentera," a vacant landscape strewn with shells and bones, two lovers holding hands amid the wreckage.

The Secession group's entries also include paintings and sculptures among the drawings. Of these, Klaus Böttger's "Head in the Circle," a blood-splattered nude female torso viewed through the cross-hatching of a rifle sight, has a macabre, erotic fascination. One of the more impressive graphic prints, Karl Plattner's lithograph, "In a Rocking Chair," conveys both the liberty and impending death of very old age. The spirit of the Secession group is summed up in Reiner Zimmik's melancholy "Bride of the Security Forces," she being slightly overweight, aging, myopic and tightly corseted.

## Third Section

The third section raises the most expectations, for it numbers among its members many famous names and established reputations. Kokoschka, himself a member of the New Munich Artists' Union, is shamelessly imitated in a charcoal portrait, "OK II," drawn in the artist's style by Bödl Wagenstetter. Riding a wave of current events is Roland Schaller's "Gulag Archipelago," a



Karl Plattner's "In a Rocking Chair" in large Munich exhibition.

pencil sketch of Solzhenitsyn's head resting atop a book. This group has its share of political message art, some of it ghoulish, as in Alessandro Stenico's "Political II," ravenous insects devouring each other while being themselves sucked up into some unseen maw. Helmut Ulrich's "Hiroshima" is a mixed-media sunrise, this torn page on mankind's history folded back to reveal a

couple locked in a barren embrace. The sculpture in the latter two groups is a sort of bronze zoo of technically adequate but artistically impotent pieces, the principal exception being Joachim Dmuk's "Crucifixion." For the most part, these works are derivative, having their genesis in Barlach, Arp and Lipchitz.

Excluding those pictures already purchased by the museum and

the Bavarian government, the art is for sale, with prices ranging from \$70 to \$65,000. Normally, one third of the exhibit is sold, but both sales and attendance are slightly down so far this year. There are bargains to be found, for the Germans remain masterful technicians and, as this show proves, sometimes even exhibiting.

The Grosses Kunstausstellung continues daily through Sept. 22.

## ART MARKET: Some Questions as the Season Begins

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, Aug. 30 (UPI)—As Sotheby's first sale of the season approaches Wednesday, art market professionals wonder whether "they" will still be in the market.

"They" are the Near Eastern and Middle Eastern dealers—or the Western agents acting as buyers on their behalf—who have helped sales of late 19th-century or early 20th-century bronzes and furniture through June and July. At the end of July, "they" came out in the open and for the first time some Middle Eastern names—not just pseudonyms—were heard in Sotheby's Belgrave rooms and went down in print on the price lists issued by the auctioneers after the sale.

The results must have been startling to the outsider, for example, two lots were very similar. Both were pairs of gilt bronze candelabra supported by nude, chubby, puffy-faced boys.

The major difference was that one lot stood on white marble bases while those of the other were pure bronze. Other things being equal, the difference was to the advantage of pure bronze. In aesthetic terms the two pairs, both French and both of the similar or even of the 19th-century, shared the same cheap quality of the ornament, the same excess of gaudy gold that in the Napoleon III court was the peak of 19th-century chic. Yet the difference in price was extraordinary. The pure bronze fetched £3 and Ali M. Abdoh promptly bid up to £170 for the other. This is not an isolated case, and a great many could not doubt be quoted if most buyers from Eastern sources were not made by go-betweeners.

That may well be why the market for mid- to late 19th-century furniture and objects d'art of academic taste, whether neo-18th century or just in the gaudy style of its own period, has been

characterized by chaotic spasms since the spring.

One example out of a hundred: On July 24, a rolltop desk, or so Sotheby's called it perhaps to give it glamour, a "kingwood parquetry and marquetry bureau à cylindre," 114 centimeters wide, was knocked down at \$4,000 to a London dealer, C.E. Alexander. Sotheby's had put it down as French c. 1900—as indeed it was: a hideous copy of the Louis XVI style bureau which the Faubourg St. Antoine in Paris turned out by the thousands. An almost identical bureau had sold on April 17—also to C.E. Alexander—for £2,000. This is not to be understood as a 100 per cent rise on trash furniture because other cases do not bear this out. But it does illustrate the jigsaw movement of prices. For while there is a vast Western clientele for these objects too it is prepared to pay one third or half the price. Moreover that clientele is feeling somewhat morose.

The Near Eastern intrusion into the field was accompanied by a series of paradoxes. One was that dealers, or at least most dealers who sell 19th-century furniture, bronzes, etc., do not deny themselves a preference for auctions where they have the easy feeling that the laws of supply and demand shelter them from the dangers of overpaying. They are still new at the game, and they usually do not fully measure the effect of artificial excitement that may take hold of two dealers, each with a given client in view. By far the greatest paradox is that gradually the rubbish has come to be more expensive than the real goods.

Period 18th-century furniture, when not of museum caliber and there is precious little of that left on the market, is sinking steadily. The \$4,000 paid for the bureau à cylindre bought by Mr. Alexander is 30 per cent more than the price the same bureau of the 18th-century period is likely to fetch at auction at the Hotel Drouot in Paris. But very few people here now want this bureau, and the new buyers from the East will not even look at it: the painted wood, the slightly shaggy leg that it may have as a result of respectable age, won't do. It is not only a matter of condition but also of aesthetics.

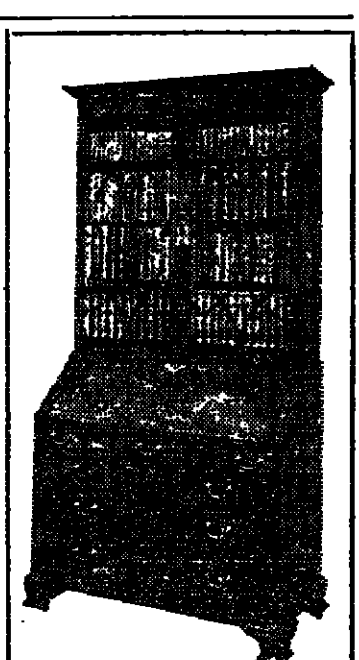
All M. Abdoh paid £1,350 for a porcelain-and-gilt bronze clock and matching pair of candelabra; that is at least twice the price of some excellent clocks that the Louis XVI period—supposedly the source of inspiration for Mr. Abdoh's buy—I saw at French auctions last season.

The intermittent inflationary intervention of the Near Eastern buyers has been worrying some of the more far-sighted professionals. For one thing, they fear it may not last very long. Newcomers are apt to be whimsical, and when commercially shrewd don't get fooled very long. And the newcomers in the Near East as elsewhere are commercially shrewd. Another cause of worry

is that, if it does not benefit the areas into which caterers for the Near East did not venture in the July 24 auction, there were some very good pieces of furniture of the 19th century in their own class.

A giltwood overmantel mirror, early Victorian, with elegant carved Ionic columns, 145 centimeters wide, was bought in at £180. Transactions were very quiet to say the least in the London antique trade in July and the general auction record was low. In August very minor objects sold rather better than the higher class objects because they concern a public that is not so hard hit by the stock-market depression in London.

The estimates given by Sotheby's Belgrave for the Sept. 4 auction are optimistic: £700 for a bureau de dame—a small writing desk with folding tablet, cabriole legs and marquetry panels representing landscapes—datable to around 1800. But then this estimate—and nearly all the others—understates the third paradox of the market for flashy furniture: The miracle works in London but not Paris. In this era of international prices, or so one would think, an English auction-room panel of experts experienced and not inclined to exaggeration can hope to get twice or three times the going French price. Dronot offers tables of this kind almost every week at prices ranging anywhere from 25 to £2,000 and occasionally less. Will this last much longer?



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## THEATER IN LONDON

## Eyes Opened to Gorky's Virtues

By John Walker

LONDON, Aug. 30 (UPI)—Maxim Gorky for too long has been underrated as a playwright, seen as someone standing in the shadow of Chekhov, as the author of one play, "The Lower Depths," and some other briefly sensational works that owed their success to the political situation in Russia in the early 1900s.

The Royal Shakespeare Company's recent devotion to his work has opened our eyes—or, at least, mine—to Gorky's many virtues, to his large and exuberant vision of life, his superabundant humanism.

"Summerfolk"—the RSC's third Gorky production—at the Aldwych, is both a remarkable play and a remarkable production. Gorky wrote the play in 1905 and it is only now receiving its British premiere. It is an explicitly political play, with Gorky undertaking some expert bourgeois-bashing. What is astonishing is that the politics are as relevant now as they were then, an impression aided by Jeremy Brooks and Kitty Hunter Blair's modern, idiomatic English translation.

The summerfolk of the play's title are the nouveau riche, children of working-class parents who have made money and are now spending it on renting villas for the summer where they sit and talk idle profundities. They regard themselves as the liberal intelligentsia. As Edward Braun points out in a program note, the play is almost a sequel to Chekhov's "Cherry Orchard": "It is as though Lopakhin has chopped down the cherry trees in Madame Ranevskaya's orchard and built dachas down by the river."

## Defense Allowed

Gorky condemns them for turning their backs on the class from which they came. Yet he does not deny his characters their humanity or individuality and allows them eloquent defense of their attitude. Susslov, an engineer, regards his early poverty as reason enough for now leading a luxurious life, dedicated to self-interest. Rymynin, in love with his neighbor's wife, theorizes that truth is ugly and that illusion and deliberate self-deception make existence more beautiful. He declares his love in the fond belief that it will be returned, is rejected and, trying to kill himself, manages to shoot himself in the shoulder while aiming for the heart.

There are a complex of subplots, as each of the play's many characters seeks different sorts of fulfillment—Yulia, Susslov's wife, in an affair with a friend of the family; Bassov, a lawyer, in hearty games and heavy drinking; Kaleria, his sister, in vying back poetry. But the play concentrates on the dissatisfaction felt by Yulia, Bassov's wife, who still remembers the idealism of their student days and their dreams of what they would do with their lives, and by her confused young brother, Vlass, who gains the courage to express his conviction of the emptiness of their existence through his love of an older, wiser woman, Maria.

Sense of Pace  
The first two leisurely acts, directed with a sure sense of pace by David Jones, lead to an

explosive third act, in which the bourgeois convention of saying unpleasant things only behind someone's back breaks down, and there is a series of fiery confrontations between the three dissidents and the others. The catalyst for this is the presence of a stranger, Shallmov, a writer much admired for his idealism who—shades of "Bingo"—turns out in person to be a corrupt and petty hack.

From the early scenes of languid gossip on green lawns to the final shouting climax, "Summerfolk" is exciting, gripping theater. It may not be great art, but it is a fine play, compassionate

and still alive and still, in its devastating portrayal of an impotent, rootless self-regarding elite, as truthful and uncomfortable as it must have been 70 years ago.

David Jones's production, with an excellent cast by Timothy O'Brien and Taseena Pirih, is a brilliant achievement. The acting, too, is of high quality, with Ian Richardson's Shallmov, the smooth and empty author, outstanding. Margaret Tysack as the clear-sighted Maria, Norman Rodway as the bone-headed Bassov and Tony Church as the bitter Susslov also give notable performances.

## MUSIC IN ITALY

## Concentrating on Busoni As First-Rate Composer

By William Weaver

EMPOLI, Italy, Aug. 30 (UPI)—Last night, the Accademia Chigiana di Siena moved its Settimana Senese Festival a few miles north to offer a combined concert and opera program in the little Tuscan city of Empoli.

This was the native town of the composer Ferruccio Busoni, who died almost 50 years ago, so last night's program was celebratory, part of a series of Busoni concerts Empoli will be giving over the next few months. The Busoni celebrations will also bear more permanent fruit: The city is setting up a center of Busoni studies, and a complete edition of Busoni's writings—including many fugitive articles and essays never collected before—will be published before the end of the year by the Milanese firm of Mondadori.

## Inaugural Concert

The first part of the inaugural concert consisted of two Busoni lieder, persuasively sung (in the original German) by the baritone Claudio Desderi, one of Italy's most gifted and versatile young singers. The songs were "Albano's Gebet" and "Mephistopheles Lied," of particular interest because they can be considered studies, preliminary sketches for two of Busoni's operas, respectively "Turandot" and "Doctor Faustus."

Unfortunately, the concert was held in the open air, in the spacious but noisy Piazza Farnata Degli Uberti, so the listener had to strain his ears to catch and appreciate the music's subtleties. The same problem vitiated enjoyment of the "Divertimento" for flute and orchestra,

Opus 53, played by Severino Gazzelloni with his usual brio.

The square's noises abated somewhat for the second half of the evening, so it was easier to follow the staged performance of Busoni's one-act opera "Arlecchino," written in Switzerland during World War I and first presented in 1917. A witty, but pervasively melancholy Commedia dell'Arte, the opera is notable for the refinement and variety of the orchestral writing.

## Festival Orchestra

The Siena festival's orchestra did a creditable job, under the fluent direction of Piero Bellugi. Again Desderi, as Ser Matteo, sang well, and so did the rest of the cast in which we could almost include the prompter, whose insistent voice often created an unwanted pre-echo effect.

Lorenzo Ghiglia designed a titling, Caligula-like set and appropriate, traditional costumes. Roberto Guicciardini's staging was deft and tactful.

Yesterday afternoon, before the music, Italy's distinguished composer Luigi Dallapiccola gave a talk on Busoni in Empoli's Municipal Library. It was an instructive and pleasant hour, in which Dallapiccola discussed the multifaceted nature of Busoni's career, emphasizing the neglect that dogged his compositions for such a long time. Now that only a few disks and piano-rolls remain to document Busoni the virtuoso pianist, we can more easily—and profitably—concentrate on Busoni the composer, beyond doubt an artist of the first rank, as last night's concert proved once again.

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## EEC Steps Up Orders For Grain From U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—European Economic Community countries have recently raised their U.S. corn purchase orders from the drought-stricken 1974 crop by more than 10 to levels exceeding those in last year's record harvest.

But a U.S. Agriculture Department official called the continuing surge speculative and predicted much of it would not be filled. New government listings of export orders were announced by the department yesterday for the week that ended Aug. 18.

The report showed that for the marketing year beginning Oct. 1, the EEC has ordered 5.4 million metric tons, or 5 million bushels. A week later the total was only 5.2 million tons, or 20.4 million bushels.

### Lardino's Statement

Deane Lardino, the EEC's jointure commissioner, told a 75 conference Wednesday that community's feed grain needs had been down 10 per cent in year ahead.

That was interpreted as meaning the EEC would require 10 per cent less feed grain from the United States, where this year's crop has been reduced severely by summer drought.

Richard Goodman, associate administrator of the Agriculture Department's foreign agricultural office, said Mr. Lardino's statement EEC's total feed grain requirements from all sources—including its own production—would be down 10 per cent and even larger than that were used for imported feed grain. All, the export report yesterday showed foreign orders for 24.1 million metric tons in the coming crop year, one 562.5 million bushels, including quantities listed for "un-own" destinations.

## Germany Sets Curb on Bank Money Deals

BERLIN, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Federal Supervisory Office in West Berlin announced today new restrictions aimed at curbing the margin of risk for German credit institutions dealing in foreign currency.

A spokesman, in making the announcement, said the action was taken in agreement with the German federal bank.

The announcement said that effective Oct. 1 overall open, or "risk," positions in foreign exchange may not exceed 30 per cent of a bank's own capital.

Further, risk positions in funds due within one month and within six months are limited to 40 per cent of capital.

The Federation of West German Banks had wanted an overall 40 per cent curb, 50 per cent for one-month money and 30 per cent for half-year money. The announced result is a compromise.

The announcement said that foreign notes and coins are not included in the new regulations.

A spokesman described the new restrictions as a precautionary measure.

Speculation with foreign currency, in which risks by far exceeded capital, figured prominently in the demise of the Herstatt Bank on June 26.

### Iran Said to Eye Volkswagen

Shares of Volkswagenwerk rose to 90 marks in trading before the opening of the Frankfurt stock exchange today from 85 at the close yesterday on a report that Iran wants to invest in the company. The stock closed at 80.10. The newspaper Handelsblatt said VW has been conducting serious negotiations with Iran for the past week over a possible production plant in Iran, which reportedly would provide most of the investment required for the project. "Rumors have it that the Shah is seeking in this connection the acquisition of a portion of the shares currently held by the German government," the report said. The government owns 20 per cent of the auto manufacturer. It has been known for some time that VW is considering a plant in Iran.

### U.S. Firms to Cut Car Production

U.S. auto makers are scheduling 6.5 per cent fewer new car assemblies next month than in a strike-hampered September 1973, largely reflecting cautious planning by General Motors Corp. GM has apparently decided against trying to make up much of the production it has lost to strikes in the past two months and instead has targeted relatively conservative output next month, sources say. The industry's planned output of about 674,000 cars will leave third-quarter production at about 1,970,000 cars, down over 12 per cent from a year before and some 9 per cent below the schedule sources said auto makers had targeted at the beginning of July. Most of the drop from year-before totals in both the quarter and September reflect GM's plan to build only 320,000 cars in

September, down nearly 25 per cent from the 424,207 cars it built last September.

### Rothmans Expects Profit Decline

Rothmans International expects "a reduction in our profits during the current financial year," Sir Derek Pritchard, chairman, said in his annual statement. "Just how much our profits will be reduced will depend largely on our success or otherwise in obtaining the vitally necessary increases in our selling prices," Sir Derek said. The chairman said that because Rothmans' tobacco and cigarette activities are in various countries, the company has the advantage of a wider market and in the long term the company should be able to ride out adverse business conditions in individual areas. Rothmans has not yet reported earnings for the year ended June 30. In the nine months to March 31 the company's pretax profit was \$27.2 million, up slightly from \$25.5 million a year earlier.

### Magnavox Rejects Philips Offer

Magnavox directors have decided not to recommend a North American Philips offer for the company. The directors say they are "shocked" by the inadequacy of the Philips offer of \$8 a share when Magnavox has value in excess of \$11 a share. They say shareholders should "defer hostile action" that would foreclose the possibility of tendering their Magnavox shares at a more favorable price. Sir Derek Pritchard, chairman, said that because Rothmans' tobacco and cigarette activities are in various countries, the company has the advantage of a wider market and in the long term the company should be able to ride out adverse business conditions in individual areas. Rothmans has not yet reported earnings for the year ended June 30. In the nine months to March 31 the company's pretax profit was \$27.2 million, up slightly from \$25.5 million a year earlier.

### May Turn to Chinese for Supplies

## Japan Said to Cool to Siberian Oil Project

TOKYO, Aug. 30 (AP)—Japanese businessmen are reported to be questioning whether they should join the Soviet Union in developing the Tyumen oil fields in Siberia or give more consideration to other supply sources such as China.

"We are in the process of re-assessing the whole project," said an official of the Japan-Soviet Economic Committee which

handles negotiations with Soviet officials.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said he was not even certain if a once postponed general meeting for the joint Siberian development projects would be held in Moscow in mid-October.

One reason for the cooler Japanese attitude could be the limited quantity of crude the Russians have so far agreed to supply to Japan in comparison to the financial and diplomatic problems the Japanese fear might emerge in the Tyumen oil project.

### Loan Request

The Soviet Union is expected to request a loan totaling \$3 billion when and if final agreement is reached on the joint development project.

For their part, the Russians reportedly agreed to supply Japan with a maximum of 25 million tons of crude a year, starting in 1981. This is less than 10 percent of estimated Japanese oil imports by that date.

Japan's crude oil imports now run at 270-280 million tons a year, but a government estimate increases that to 500 million tons a year in 1980.

This forecast is making the Japanese lean more toward the Chinese as an oil supplier, according to various financial and business sources.

### Hope for Imports

Japan bought one million tons of crude from China last year and is to buy 4.5 million tons this year. At this rate, a number of businessmen and government officials have expressed hope of importing 10 million tons next year and 20 to 30 million tons annually in years ahead from China.

Atsuhiko Fujiyama, a former Japanese foreign minister, recently told newsmen he learned on a visit to Peking this summer that the Chinese are ready to increase crude oil exports to Japan.

Another major factor curbing

## Pan Am Official Confident About Subsidy by U.S.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 30 (AP)—The president of Pan American World Airways said today he is confident that Washington will grant the airline a temporary subsidy of \$10 million a month.

The Pan Am head, William Seawell, told a news conference that it probably will be "some weeks" before a government decision is made on the financially troubled company's subsidy request.

Mr. Seawell said a drop of 15 per cent this year in U.S.-European air traffic and a big increase in fuel costs are the main causes of Pan Am's big losses. The company reported this week that its net loss for the first seven months of 1974 was \$23.4 million compared to a \$13.5-million loss in the same period last year.

Mr. Seawell is in Brazil to make courtesy visits to government officials, seek approval for new flight plans, meet with Pan Am employees and help prepare for the October opening of a new hotel in Rio.

### Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (Reuters)—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches rose \$787 million to \$3,677 billion in the week ended Aug. 21, the Federal Reserve reported. This was \$1,237 billion more than the level of Eurodollar borrowing in the week ended Aug. 22, 1973.

## Fed Figures Boost Wall St. Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (INT)—A rally touched off by indications the Federal Reserve may relax its tight monetary policy carried prices sharply higher on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial average soared 21.74 to 678.58. The advance in the blue chip indicator follows a prolonged market drop in which the index lost more than 140 points. The recovery is the first substantial gain since Aug. 7, when the Dow closed ahead 23.78.

Standard & Poor's 500-stock index had climbed 2 to 71.99. More than a thousand issues advanced while only about 380 declined among the more than 1,764 stocks traded.

Turnover totaled 16.23 million shares, against 13.69 million yesterday.

Investors took heart from Federal Reserve figures indicating growth of the nation's money supply had dropped sharply since the first half of the year. Investors said the leveling off would allow the Fed to relax its credit hold and relieve upward pressure on interest rates.

Treasury bill rates fell again from record levels earlier in the week, reflecting the belief the Fed's slight shift in policy would result in a smooth decline in interest rates.

Adding to the surge of optimism on Wall Street, First National City Bank and First National Bank of Chicago announced they would hold their prime rate for top business borrowers at 12 per cent, although guidelines call for a move above the current record level.

Kaufman & Broad was one of the most active issues on the NYSE, slipping 1/4 to 3 1/8. A block of 120,000 shares of the issue traded at 2 7/8. The company, the nation's largest home builder, said it expected to report a \$19.9-million net loss for the

quarter ending Saturday as a result of pretax writedowns and charges totaling \$38.7 million.

Magnavox jumped 2 1/4 to 8-3/8. North American Philips proposed to buy all outstanding Magnavox shares at \$8 a share. Magnavox directors decided not to recommend acceptance of the offer.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 1.25 to 70.28. Most active were Syntex at 37-1/4, up 2 3/4, Giant Yellowknife Mines (ex-div) 11 1/2, up 3/8 and Champion Home Builders 2 3/4, down 1/8.

On the over-the-counter market, the industrial average on the NASDAQ index rose by 1.20.

In Treasury bills, the three-month bill ended the week an almost unheard-of 100 basis points in yield down from Monday's auction level, the six-month bill shed about 55 points and the 10-month bill, despite its apparent unattractiveness, dropped by about 40 points.

The unusual distortions also gave rise to some speculation that the Federal Reserve had eased its monetary policy, which helped to

fuel the rise to some extent. Corporate bonds were mixed, with the relatively good reception of the week's major new issues helping sentiment somewhat.

The bellwether issue, \$150 million of Northwestern Bell debentures, will go down in history as the first in which a triple "A" rated subsidiary of American Telephone & Telegraph had to pay more than 10 per cent for long-term funds.

It sold well, of course, as did other major offerings. The Top-quality recent issue bonds managed to close the week with net gains of up to 1/2 point, but older bonds fell by anything up to two points as institutions switched from them into the week's new offerings.

In Chicago, soybean futures closed eight to 1 cent a bushel lower on slow overseas demand, fair Midwest weather and week-end profit-taking. Corn finished five to 1 1/2 cents a bushel down on sluggish export demand and good crop weather.

In New York, silver finished three to 1 cent higher, while copper closed about two cents lower.

## Fed Seen Easing Money Curb As Business Loans Increase

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (NYT)—Business loans at major New York City banks increased \$105 million during the week ended Wednesday, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York disclosed yesterday.

The expansion in loan demand brought to \$282 million the increase in commercial and industrial loan volume here over the last four weeks. Since midyear, such loans have mushroomed more than \$1.38 billion—more than double the \$578-million increase in the similar period last year.

Of the increase in business loans since midyear, about \$400 million was borrowed by gas and electric utilities and almost that much by oil refining companies. Analysts suggested that about two-thirds of the unexpected increase in business-loan demand this summer could be traced directly to the sharply higher price of oil.

### Easing Possible

The Federal Reserve's data appeared to confirm a suspicion among Treasury securities dealers that the Fed might have taken a slight step in the direction of easier conditions in the money market.

The interest rate on inter-bank

loans of federal funds averaged 11.84 per cent during the week ended Wednesday, down 39 basis points (or 39/100ths of a percentage point) from the preceding week and the lowest level for this key rate since June 5. The five-day funds rate yesterday declined further, to 11.67 per cent.

"A case can be made for the Fed to have eased at this stage," Merrill Lynch Government Securities Inc. suggested earlier this week after it watched the Fed's operations in the credit markets. "It would be made primarily on the basis of slower growth rates over significant time periods in the key monetary aggregates," the Merrill Lynch subsidiary went on.

According to money supply figures released yesterday by the New York Fed, the total amount of currency in the hands of the public plus most checking-account balances averaged \$281 billion in the week ended Aug. 21, down \$200 million from the preceding week.

Over the last four weeks, the money supply has averaged \$280.6 billion, up from \$280.1 billion a month earlier and up from \$264.2 billion a year earlier.

## Experts Deny U.S. Economy Is in Slump

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP-DJ)—While many noted economists claim that the United States is in the midst of a recession, the official Bureau of Economic Analysis, a Washington-based, privately financed, nonpartisan organization, says that unless it gets much worse there will be a recession.

The bureau's opinion is especially important because its experts are impartial and its so-called recession criteria are widely recognized. The bureau has for many years followed its decisions as to when a recession is expanding or is in a recession.

Neither is in an official recession nor is in an official recession, according to the bureau's definition. Some industries, such as autos and autos, are having a recession or worse, other industries, such as steel and paper, are enjoying a recession.

The bureau does not claim that a recession is in the offing, but Geoffrey Moore, a senior vice-president, says, "only aggregate that is performing as it has in past recession is real GNP." Of course, economists define a recession as at least two consecutive years of decline in the real and the economy has fulfilled that specification so far this

or down in advance of the economy. "Coincident" indicators are those that tend to move with the economy, while "lagging" indicators are those that follow the drift of the economy.

Although the bureau does not make forecasts, many economists use its leading indicators to make predictions. But several of these indicators, such as new orders for durable goods, are pushed sharply higher by rising prices.

When orders are rising, it should mean that business is going to improve, at least briefly. Recently, however, it has to some extent only meant that everything is getting more expensive.

In an effort to overcome this problem the Commerce Department, on an experimental basis, has been publishing an index of five leading indicators measured in nonmonetary units, such as the average workweek in manufacturing. In addition, Mr. Moore and other economists have been experimenting with indicators adjusted for inflation.

The results are interesting but so far do not prove either that the economy is headed for a new boom or for a real recession. The current situation may wind up being called a "growth recession," a term used to describe a significant interruption in economic expansion that stops short of a full-fledged recession.

Many economists feel that a growth recession is occasionally unavoidable. For instance, the U.S. economy slowed down after the first quarter of 1973, when real GNP expanded at an 8.7 per cent annual rate. At this point some slowdown was inevitable.

Government economists estimate that potential GNP grows at an annual rate of 4 per cent. The economy's resources were rapidly being exhausted, and additional demand was reflected mainly in higher prices.

Mr. Moore does not predict prices any more than he predicts general trends, but he notes that in every significant downturn since World War II, including the nonrecessions, there has at least been a slackening of the rate of price increases. That, says Mr. Moore, should give everyone some reason to hope that the rate of inflation may be slowing.

## Spending Plans by U.S. Firms Rise to Record in 2d Quarter

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP-DJ)—Heavy authorizations for future spending on plant and equipment by four capacity-short industries pushed capital appropriations by the 1,000 largest manufacturers in the United States to record levels in the second quarter, the Conference Board said yesterday.

The independent research group said, however, its advance estimate for the third quarter suggests that appropriations have peaked in most industries and that "prospects for additional increases over the remainder of the year are not encouraging."

In its latest survey, the board found appropriations were at a record \$16.29 billion, up 39 per cent from the first quarter's \$11.85 billion. The first quarter was the first time in nearly three years that the figure had declined, slipping 0.6 per cent from the fourth quarter of 1973.

The second-quarter increase was heavily concentrated in the petroleum, nonferrous metals, paper and chemical industries, which are rushing to increase their capacity, the board said.

"Appropriations are likely to remain high in petroleum, paper and chemicals," the board said, "but they are expected to level off and then dip in nonferrous metals, as they already have done in the iron and steel industry."

The petroleum industry led with a 125 per cent appropriations increase, and nonferrous goods producers boosted planned spending 65 per cent more. The other gainers were paper, rubber, chemicals, and food. Textiles, tobacco, printing and publishing, however, posted decreases.

## Factory Orders In U.S. Increase

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP-DJ)—New factory orders rebounded in July and climbed by 1.8 per cent, the Commerce Department reported today.

New bookings for manufacturers' goods rose \$2.4 billion last month to a seasonally-adjusted \$87.58 billion from \$85.18 billion in June, when orders fell 0.1 per cent.

The July advance, while large, was below the steep 2.9 per cent May surge.

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